

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1884.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REMOND, Tarboro, Edgecombe Co., N. C.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen Co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.

The stockholders of this Company met yesterday morning at the appointed hour. The State of North Carolina was represented by H. L. Holmes, Esq., who it is proper to remark, by some inadvertence, only received his commission that morning, and at that time he was not present. The meeting was held without any time for examination or consultation, the following officers being re-elected:

W. W. Harlow, President.
Directors—T. D. Walker, John E. Taylor, N. N. Nixon, Henry Nutt, Alfred Smith, Muldrow, J. B. Charles, G. J. W. McCall, and Moore.

After the vote had been taken by the Government, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, do hereby authorize the Board of Directors to sell the stock of the Company, at such price as they may deem proper, for the purpose of raising the sum of \$200,000, to be used for the purpose of erecting workshops, depots, etc., and of stocking the Road with motive power, cars, etc.

On motion of H. L. Holmes, Esq., a committee was appointed to procure gold medals to be presented to Major Gwynn and L. J. Flemming, Esqs., in token of the appreciation of their successful adaptation of a valuable English plan for the construction of piers for bridges, as carried into effect in the Company's bridge over the Great Pee Dee. The medals to be presented after the passage of the first train over the river.

The official proceedings have not yet been handed in; neither have we been favored with any of the reports of the officers; so that we can state little more of the condition of the Company than is already known—namely, that the track has been laid up to the Pee Dee River on both sides, and that the bridge across that river will be completed in a short time. We hope shortly to be able to lay the financial and general business of the Company before our readers.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.
N. C. RAIL ROAD STOCK.—Among the persons whose stock in this Company is advertised to be sold for a failure to pay up, we learn that there are many who have very decided objections to having their names thus publicly paraded as defaulters, and who have offered to make payment to any person authorized to receive it, but who could not find such person here or elsewhere in the eastern part of the State, which is certainly a serious omission on the part of the authorities of the Company. We know that one firm here was applied to by several subscribers to the stock, but they refused to receive payment, having no authority for so doing.

Owned It—Eh?
In an article upon the "Nebraska Bill," laudatory of President Pierce, of course, for his great attachment to the institutions of the South, the Wilmington Journal says:

"Every Mr. Polk's firmness yielded in the matter of Oregon, and everybody knows that the policy proposed by Gen. Taylor would have been equivalent to the Wilcox Provision. The present President, Northern man, and Mr. Douglas, also a Northern man, boldly met responsibility from which even Southern Presidents draw back. With the South listen to the senseless clamor raised against its best friend?"

The italics are our own, and we use them for the purpose of making this precious confession of the Journal. When Mr. Polk, as President of the United States, signed the Oregon Bill with the Wilcox Provision in it, we charged that he had yielded to the Freesoilers, and sacrificed the rights of the South to the spirit of fanaticism. The whole Democratic press of the State, from the Standard down to the smallest yelper in the pack, was down upon us like a thousand threshing machines. Mr. Polk had done no such thing. It was in vain that we quoted the authority of Mr. Calhoun—it was in vain that we told them the Missouri Compromise related only to the territory of Louisiana acquired from France; and that the Wilcox Provision was inserted in the Oregon Bill for the express purpose of throwing a veto on the settlement of the South. Mr. Polk was the "model President," and he was as much betrayed for signing the Oregon Bill as Mr. Pierce now is for his Freesoil and Secession appointments. But President Polk is now out of power—gone to his long home—and his "firmness" is a thing of the past.

Van Buren was once the "sweetest fellow that ever was born" with the North Carolina Democracy. His firmness yielded too, and he accepted a nomination for the Presidency from the Freesoilers; and he and his hopeful son, Prince John, are now cheek by jowl with Gen. Pierce, the best friend of the South! Ohone! Ohone! Well if it was not for these Democratic editors how would the South ever know "the best friends?"

The above from the Fayetteville Argus of the 25th, is not, we hope, a fair sample of the party warfare which Mr. Cameron means to wage during the coming campaign, since it is unjust, not only to us, but to the departed ex-President.

We repeat, and let the Argus make the most of it. Mr. Polk's firmness did yield in the matter of Oregon, to what that gentleman believed to be an impious necessity imposed upon him by the Whig party. In order to prevent a total disorganization of society, and untold calamities arising from the want of an organized Government in Oregon, he did finally yield, and sign this Oregon Territorial Bill prohibiting slavery, because he could get none else—because the party friends of the Argus would allow none other to pass. He yielded an abstraction to the absolute necessities of the case; and that, too, under protest against the duress which obliged him so to do. He yielded, also, as he conceived, more in name than in fact, because the Territory was actually North of 36 30, and the Missouri Compromise might then be considered as in force. If the Argus be so fond of this discussion, we have no objection against a return to the history of the times referred to, save the single one of space. It will then be seen what party capital the party of the Argus can make out of it.

Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road.
We learn that, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road Company, on the 20th inst., at Clinton, Thomas Bunting, Wm. Faison, Alfred Johnson, Thomas M. Lee, Dr. Wm. McKoy, Patrick Murphy and Wm. S. Devane were elected Directors. At a meeting of the Directors, on the 25th, Dr. Wm. McKoy was elected President, with a salary of \$100, and Patrick Murphy Secretary and Treasurer—salary \$250.

Georgia United States Senator.
CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.—Alfred Iverson, of Columbia, a thorough going State Rights Democrat, was on Monday last elected United States Senator from Georgia.

Smuggled Goods.

Boston, Jan. 25.—The smuggled goods on board the schooner "Niagara," which was seized by the Revenue cutter "Albatross" on the 14th inst., have been sold at public sale.

Arrival of the Lumber.
N. Jan. 25.—The steamer Isabel has arrived with lumber from the West of the 22d. The lumber is of the best quality, and is being sold at a low price.

Shipwreck.
The schooner "Hudson," reported ashore on Orange keys, was not seen for some time. The schooner "Hudson," from Boston, for Charleston, was wrecked on the 14th. She reported on the 26th, off Cape Hatteras, she discovered the schooner "Walter J. Deane," from Beaufort, N. C., for New York, in a sinking condition, and took off the officers and crew. The schooner "Hudson" was wrecked on the 14th, near Cape Elizabeth, and the schooner "Walter J. Deane" was wrecked on the 26th, near Cape Hatteras. The schooner "Hudson" was wrecked on the 14th, near Cape Elizabeth, and the schooner "Walter J. Deane" was wrecked on the 26th, near Cape Hatteras.

Collector Redfield's Nomination Confirmed.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Mr. Redfield as Collector of the Port of New York, vice Judge Bronson, removed. The vote stood, ayes 35, nays 8. But one democratic Senator and eight whigs voted against the confirmation of Mr. Redfield.

Railroad Accident.
CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—The mail train from Augusta, near Lowry's Turn-out, ran off the track this morning. Three cars were smashed, and the Rev. Mr. Baird, editor of the Southern Presbyterian, and a brakeman, were badly injured.

Supreme Court.
The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

By Nash, C. J. In Hackney v. Stedman, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith v. Kitty Konegay, from Duplin, remanding the cause for amendments to plaintiff's cost. Also, in State v. Simpson, from Bladen, affirming the judgment.

By Pearson, J. In Fisher v. Carroll, from Sampson, dismissing the appeal. Also, in Black v. negro, from Rockingham, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Parrie v. Thompson, from Alamance, affirming the judgment.

By Battle, J. In Brooks v. King, from Forsythe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Walling v. Burroughs, in equity, from Martin. Also, in Lee v. Ford, in equity, from Randolph, directing a reference to the Master.

Captain Tobin's Letter.
A friend has handed us the following correspondence, which actually occurred, in 1846, between the Second Auditor and Captain Tobin. The gallant captain was a son of Erin. Full of mirth, wit, and vivacity, he could not be grave even in official correspondence. His letter was published all over the country at the time it was written, and excited the admiration of every body. We republish the letter, not doubting that it will be generally acceptable.

SOMETHING "RICH AND RARE." The New Orleans Delta publishes the following correspondence, as an illustration of the philosophy of letter-writing. Mr. McCalla, it will be seen, (says that paper), is positive, pointed, and sententious. Captain Tobin is candid, discursive, and didactic. The whole, if not trenching on the sublime, belongs at least to the beautiful.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, July 13, 1846.
SIR:—You are charged on the books of this office with \$1,525, the value of the clothing and blankets furnished for the use of your company, and for which you will be held accountable. In order to reimburse yourself from this accountability, you will enter on your first muster-roll all articles of clothing and blankets issued to the men under your command, and request the paymaster to deduct the several amounts from their first payment.

You are also held responsible for the camp and garrison equipage received for your company until turned over to a United States quartermaster. I am, sir, your obedient servant.
JNO. M. McCALLA, Second Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, August 8, 1846.
SIR:—By a decision of the honorable the Secretary of War, each soldier under your command is entitled to six months' clothing, the amount of \$21; all over that due to be charged to you. There will be other charges, of which you will be informed by this office. You will please consider this letter your guide, in addition to the one you received from me of the 31st ultimo. Very respectfully,
JNO. M. McCALLA, Second Auditor.

NEW ORLEANS, September 17, 1846.
SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two favors from you, one dated 31st July, the other 8th August. I can only answer by a yarn. A countryman of mine was once indulging in the very intellectual occupation of sucking eggs, and he was told by a newspaper, by some mischance he contrived to bolt a live chicken. The poor bird chirruped as it went down his throat, and he very politely observed: "Be the powers, my friend, you spoke too late!"

I can only say, sir, that your favors have reached me too late. They have been chasing me through the Mexican post offices, and I have been absent from my office for some time. They (the letters) were down in Mexico and I was up here; and when I did not receive them, they were up here and I was down there.

The fact is, that most of my men have been paid off, and are scattered to the four quarters of the globe. My men were charged to nothing, as he expected. The camp and garrison equipage has been turned over to the proper officers, with the exception of sundry axes smashed and placed hors de combat in chopping down those amiable chaparrals on the banks of the Rio Grande. I except, also, the camp-kettles and pans, many of which were used up in roasting, boiling, frying, and frying pork and here, bacon, and fresh beef, not to speak of the slow venison, which some were ill-natured enough to call Mexican beef.

For my own responsibility in the matter, I regret, more on Uncle Sam's account than on my own. That I am not worth a continental damn I have been told only once, but I believe overpaid about \$400. My contentment, however, is to be commensurate with my means, but they assured me that they made no mistakes; bank letters sometimes say the same—I considered their feelings, and indulged them. However, I made a good use of the money. I gave it to the sick and unpaid soldiers.

Most of the other captives are in the same fix with myself (barring the overpay about responsibility, and refer to my epistle for an answer). If you have any further communications for me, please direct them to the care of Major General John L. Lewis, New Orleans. I seldom go to the post office, because I have nobody to correspond with; and yet I am not the man who never had father nor mother, but was "a son of a bitch."

Very respectfully,
G. H. TOBIN, Captain Company D, Washington Reg't Louisiana Volunteers.

The Cossacks of the Don.

In an interesting letter from Sir Charles Shaw, which appeared in the London Morning Chronicle, the writer states that, whilst on the Continent, in the winter of 1813 and 1814, he was much disappointed at the appearance of the Cossacks he there saw, so unlike the description of them which he had read. They were armed with the lance, sabre, and pistols, and mounted on animals much resembling stags (highland ponies), and instead of being dressed in their traditional bands of robbers, they were found to be not real Cossacks, but peasants, whose houses had been burnt down by the French army, and had followed in the rear of the Russians, in the uniform of Cossacks, for the purpose of "legitimizing" their plundering propensities.

Immediately after the departure of Napoleon, in the spring of 1814, he had an opportunity, at Paris, of seeing the army of Russia, Austria, and Prussia; and certainly no troops caused more wonder and admiration there, or were in better fighting order than the Cossacks, especially those of the Don. They were in general very handsome men, their mothers having been stolen from the Circassians. They had a manly, independent look, and with a few exceptions, if they felt so; and they were full of their own importance, and they showed they had a respect for themselves. Their horses, though small, were active and in the best condition, and altogether they were a superior class of men. Though serving as privates with the army, they were in some measure a sort of yeomanry; their system, both civil and military, being essentially democratic, electing their own officers, and being entitled to many privileges. At home their districts were governed by corporations, they elected their own municipal officers, they were subject to no Government taxes, and were not liable to the conscription; but they were bound to defend the frontier where they were posted, and able to serve with the Russian army, and to take a national part in the war.

There they received pay and rations, and full liberty to live at free quarters on their friends, and to plunder their foes when on the move. These were the men who had been the rear guard of the Russians on their retreat to Moscow before Napoleon, and their advanced guard in following the French from Moscow to Paris.

The Cossacks in Paris were armed in many different ways; they were of various hues, languages, uniforms, and personal appearance, having come from all the districts of the extensive frontier of Russia; but the finest body was decidedly the Cossacks of the Don. Although all the Cossacks were plunderers, they were strictly honest with their own class, proving in practice that there was honor among thieves. This was strangely exemplified when they were quartered in Paris, in 1814. They established regular parties, at a day's march from each other, to forward their plunder from the banks of the Seine to those of the Don and the Wolga, and the shores of the Caspian and Azoff seas. But the riches of Italy, Germany, and France first paved the way for the Cossacks, losing their valuable character. On their return home after the war, with their pockets full of cash, they naturally wished to enjoy it, and from the Russian territory being at that time greatly extended, they did not find their former place of residence now on the frontier; consequently war was not their daily employment, and they still wished to retain all their privileges. The Emperor Alexander reflected that when Moscow was the seat of the Russian Government, the nations of the Cossacks, then consisting of immense bands of robbers, had often changed the government of the Czars, and that the vicinity of the Cossacks was one of the chief reasons for Peter the Great changing from Moscow to St. Petersburg.

But, be that as it may, it is certain that whenever the Cossacks of the Don were in the neighborhood of a town, or a body of the Cossacks, they were to restore or claiming the enjoyment of their privileges, he moved some of them to the most quiet part of his dominions, or he surrounded others with bodies of his troops, and forcibly removed them to some distant part of his distant frontier, then giving them ground on condition that they defended his frontier; but privileges were done away with.

The Emperor Nicholas carried out the same system, though with a cleverness and tact peculiar to himself; but while indulging his own despotic notion, he has knocked the fighting propensities out of the Cossacks, and they are now incorporated in his army, subject to all the rules of regular and severe discipline; thus, though in appearance Cossacks, they have lost their national characteristics, and they are now considered the worst soldiers in the Russian army.

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YEAR OF WRECKS.—The past year has been one of unusual calamity on the sea. The New York Times publishes a list of all the vessels lost during the year, as far as known, together with the number of lives lost. The total number of vessels is one hundred and thirty, involving the loss of nineteen hundred and twenty-four lives. In this computation, the loss by the San Francisco is put at 150, and the Staffordshire 140. The number lost by the former is generally admitted to have been about 200, and by the latter 170. These additions will bring the number of lives lost up to 2000.

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HOGS ARE FIRM.—A reporter of the Cincinnati market states that "hogs are firm." That, (says the N. O. Picayune), is statistically a little too timidly; the firmness of the porcine animals amount to the most cursed obstinacy.

MARRIED.
In this county, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Geo. Fennell, Mr. James M. Fox, to Miss Jennette M. daughter of Stewart Devane, Esq.

Marine Intelligence.
"PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA."
ARRIVED.
Jan. 26.—Brig Maria T. Wilder, Cunningham, from Norfolk, Va., in ballast, for Philadelphia and Co. Geo. Harris; with sack salt.
Schr. Lyons, Hand, from Charleston, to Geo. Harris; with sack salt.
Schr. John Perkins, Hutchinson, from Providence, R. I., to Geo. Harris; with sack salt.
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Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24th, 1854.

The Committee on Territories of the Senate and House of Representatives have jointly agreed on the following section of the new Nebraska Bill:

"Section 14. That the constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere within the United States, [said Territory] except so far as they may be repugnant to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was suspended by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is hereby declared inoperative."

And they have also agreed to oppose every amendment to this section, and every artifice by which the true meaning of the same may be obscured or rendered less explicit.

I can further state that Judge Douglas, of the Senate, has consulted the leading Northern and Southern Senators on the subject, and that they will support the above amendment. When the committee had agreed to it, the case was submitted to Gen. Bright, who has also been consulted, and has given the amendment his manly, cordial approval.

In the House, Gen. Richardson, of Illinois, has pursued a course similar to the patriotic and statesmanlike course of Judge Douglas. Influential members of the North and South have also been consulted, and they promise their support to the amendment. Finally, the administration have the Union to-day, the amendment, and makes it the touchstone of true orthodox democracy. You will see, then, that I was right in my statements and the views I expressed on this important subject. They are precisely the same views which I had the privilege to submit to the readers of the Baltimore Sun in 1849 and 1850, and I acknowledge frankly that I am vain enough to think that I have not improved since.

I have not the slightest fear that the slavery agitation will commence de novo, provided this Congress will act with promptness and decision. Let the power of meddling with the domestic institutions of the States and Territories be taken away from Congress, and fanatics will cease to send men to Congress for the sole purpose of mooted this dangerous question. The abolitionists will then be left to their own devices, and the country will be delivered from the root of this evil, and the country is indebted to the Committee on Territories, and their able chairman, for having presented it.

Senator Dixon's amendment, when carefully read, (a circumstance I was not aware of yesterday) may be so construed as positively to legislate on slavery; and though the legislation in this instance may be given to, or to infer the power of Congress to legislate for slavery in an adverse manner.

The charges of free-soilism in 1848 brought by the New York Herald, against Gen. Pierce are denied by the Union. I further learn from good authority here in Washington, that John Cochrane, Esq., cannot find Gen. Pierce's letter, and that he is under the impression that he was mistaken in regard to the existence of such a letter.

A YEAR OF WRECKS.—The past year has been one of unusual calamity on the sea. The New York Times publishes a list of all the vessels lost during the year, as far as known, together with the number of lives lost. The total number of vessels is one hundred and thirty, involving the loss of nineteen hundred and twenty-four lives. In this computation, the loss by the San Francisco is put at 150, and the Staffordshire 140. The number lost by the former is generally admitted to have been about 200, and by the latter 170. These additions will bring the number of lives lost up to 2000.

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Schr. John Perkins, Hutchinson, from Providence, R. I., to Geo. Harris; with sack salt.
Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, from New York, to Freeman & Johnston; with mize.
Schr. Bryant, Bryant, from Providence, R. I., to Geo. Harris; with sack salt.
Schr. J. L. Lutterloh, Lutterloh, from Fayetteville, to R. I. Lutterloh; with mize.
Schr. Bryant, Bryant, from Nantucket, to R. I. Lutterloh; with mize.

GOING.
Jan. 26.—Brig Maria T. Wilder, Cunningham, from Norfolk, Va., in ballast, for Philadelphia and Co. Geo. Harris; with sack salt.
Schr. Lyons, Hand, from Charleston, to Geo. Harris; with sack salt.
Schr. John Perkins, Hutchinson, from Providence, R. I., to Geo. Harris; with sack salt.
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Removal.

McALEER & GILBERT, removed from the corner of Second and Market, to C. B. Miller's old stand, on Market street, near the Dock, where they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of GOODS, such as Groceries, Hardware, and other articles, and invite their friends to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Wilmington, Jan. 27, 1854.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.
WILLIAM T. FRY, MANUFACTURER OF PORTABLE DESKS, DRAWING CASES, WORK BOXES, &c., LEATHER TRAVELING DESKS, DRESSING AND SHAVING CASES.

RICH FANCY GOODS, FANS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, CUTLERY, &c. &c. &c. Dressing-case furniture generally. Depot of FRY'S Celebrated Razors, every blade warranted. All kinds of Cases in Morocco leather, Rosewood and Mahogany, made to order. Sole Agent for the United States, for George Wise & Co.'s TONBRIDGE MOSAIC WARE, wholesale and retail, No. 128 Arch street, Philadelphia. Jan. 27, 1854—21-3m

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!!!
WE, the undersigned, respectfully call attention to our extensive stock of STOVES, CULINDRONS, FORGES, &c. &c. Our assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves consists of some of the best in the market. We have a large stock for wood, capable of cooking from three to four hundred persons. Our Stoves are made heavy, and consequently are durable, and are warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock consists of the following: Cook and Parlor Stoves, for wood, for Back, Modern, Troy Globe, &c., for Parlor; Providence Air Tight, Union Air Tight, Ida Air Tight, New Lathe, &c. Dealers would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. N. E. Corner of Second and Race-sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 27, 1855 21-3m

OFFICE OF N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE Board of Directors of this Company, passed on the 10th inst., a resolution, to sell the following number of shares of the Company, to the highest bidder, for the purpose of raising the sum of \$200,000, to be used for the purpose of erecting workshops, depots, etc., and of stocking the Road with motive power, cars, etc.

NEWBORN STOCK.
P. P. Latham & Co.,